141 medium size; the lips are thick, the teeth
142 medium; the chin is round, the ears are small and flattened; the hair is black and smooth; the beard is sparse and tough. The skin is smooth, the neck powerful and the extremities medium.

197 They[1] speak Chinese and wear Chinese
302 costume but nevertheless they shave their heads.
463 Their occupations are agriculture, gardening and various crafts. They make no celebration
844 when a child is born. The mother remains in
846 bed for fifteen days. The child receives its
553 name the day after it is born, in the presence of the mullah. The circumcision of boys is
852 performed on the eighth, ninth or tenth day.
583 A girl who is marrying receives a dowry. /332/
764 After death the body is wrapped in a white cloth
765 and buried directly in the ground. After the burial the mullahs and relatives gather for a
587 funeral feast. A widow may remarry after the
593 lapse of ninety days. In family life parental authority is very strong and the father is the absolute head of the family. The women do not
291 cover their faces. These people are outstanding
181 for their high morals, industry and hospitality.

101 12) The Kalmyks, and the Torgouts who
221 are related to them,[2] are nomads. The former nomadize in the Vernoye and Issyk-Kul uyezds of the Semirechie oblast, and the latter in the Kuldja region, around Kunges. Since 1878 the Torgouts have begun to migrate to Yulduz.

162 The 13) Sibo (13;318 persons), the
101 14) Solons (4,182 persons), and the 15) Kara-Kiti(3,032 persons) belong to the Mongol (read Manchu-Tungusic, ed.) peoples. The majority of them (21,932 persons, male and female) live

[1] [The Dungans, see cat 116, p. 11--Analyst]

361 world. For one hundred years Samarkand was the seat of broad scholarly, administrative and commercial activity, and contained over 150,000 inhabitants. The massive remains of ancient buildings testify even today to the past glory of this city. The new (Moslem) town is not strikingly beautiful. Like all other Central Asian towns, it is made up of narrow crooked streets, lined with clay walls, ugly squat little houses, miserable small stalls similar to dog kennels, etc. etc.

361 346 /438/ The pleasantest place in town is the Rigistan - a small town square, which is formed by three ancient mosques and medresses, situated perpendicular to each other: the Tillya-kari (i.e., gold) medresse, the Shir-dar (named for the mosaic figures on the front of two animals resembling lions; the Persian word for lion is shir, and the Ulu-begi. This last building was once famous for its seat of learning and its observatory, but now it has suffered much from the ravages of time and earthquakes.

361 764 In the eastern section of Samarkand an ancient building of Persian architecture is to be seen, known by the name of Gur-emir (the tomb of the emir), and containing the tomb of Timur. This mausoleum is crowned by a cupola which looks like a truncated melon. Along the sides there were two minarets, but one recently collapsed. The interior of the building is octagonal and consists of two rooms. The floors are laid with white marble, and the walls are covered with graceful azure arabesques and with quotations from the Koran in gold. The tomb of Timur is made of dark green jasper, and has the shape of a truncated pyramid, about

361 three feet wide and six feet long, turned with
764 the foundation uppermost. (1)

1. This stone constitutes a remarkably large single piece of nephrite.

This stone was split in two while in transport, after the conquest of Samarkand by Shakh-Nadir. Next to the tomb of the Emir are tombs of his teacher and various other members of his family. All these tombs are enclosed by a carved marble grating. By a narrow staircase one reaches the dark vault, which is also decorated with arabesques and on the floor of which there are the tombstones in the same order as they are placed up above. The copy of the Koran copied by Osman himself (the third Caliph of the faithful) was preserved in this underground vault, which still show traces of the Caliph's blood, for he was killed apparently while he was working on it. This historical document was sold for 100 rubles by Samarkand mullahs when the Russians took the city, and was placed in the Imperial Public Library in Petersburg.

361 /439/ The most interesting of the
346 monuments of the past are the ruins of the Bibi-Khanum mosque, which was built by one of Timur's wives, the Chinese princess Khanum. The best artists and architects were engaged for the erection of this building, which is imposing in its proportions and magnificence. This temple occupies a large area, and consists of three mosques, connected with each other by a square structure in which the cells and the auditorium of one of the largest medresses are located. The main entrance gates were at one time cast in bronze and covered with

361 inscriptions and arabesques. Later one of the
346 impecunious rulers of Bukhara had the gates melted down for coins. With the passing of time the walls of the building have cracked and fallen into ruin in many places. The western cupola is the best preserved part. Here the walls are covered with tile mosaics which are strikingly colorful, and in addition the design has been made very artistically and shows highly original taste. In some places the azure and gold are as fresh as though they
[364] had been put on the walls only recently. In the middle of the building is a huge table of white marble on nine short legs. This table is turned toward the window behind which was the enclosed place of Timur's wife - Khanum. On the table lay a huge Koran, on pages of parchment, so that the wife of the terrible conqueror could read it from her window. Not far from this building they show the tomb of the founder herself, Khanum. But this tomb is scarcely remarkable, being a formless pile of ruins.

361 Not far outside the town are the extensive ruins of the summer palace of Timur, the Khoz-reti-Shakh-Zinda, where the former rulers of Samarkand went to worship, and then made their triumphal entrance into the town. Samarkand, like most of the Central Asian towns, is enclosed by a wall, which is 13 versts in length. The town has quite a regular square shape, on the western side of which is an extensive citadel, which itself is enclosed by a wall which is 8 feet (3½ arshins) high by 10½ feet (1½ sazhen's) at the base. The walls are crenelated, and have flanking projections. This citadel is the most extensive in all of